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REMARKS

Claims 4, 8, 11, 15 and 16 which the Examiner objected to but held they would be allowable if rewritten in independent form have now been written in independent form. As a result, Claim 4 has been cancelled without prejudice and appears as independent Claim 20; Claim 8 has been cancelled without prejudice and appears as independent Claim 21; and Claim 15 has been cancelled without prejudice and appears as Claim 22; Claim 16 has been amended to recite its dependence on Claim 22; and Claim 17 has been amended to correct the incorrect reference to Claim 20.

The remaining claims have been left unchanged and are respectfully submitted as being directed to novel and patentable matter and are not anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,894,706 to Herbst for the reasons set out below.

The Examiner's analysis of Herbst has been carefully considered and it is respectfully submitted that Herbst does not show an article retaining CHANNEL and does not show any frame structure which RETAINS anything. With the greatest respect, there is no such thing as a "L-shaped" channel. What has been identified in the Official Action in the showing of Figure 8A as an "L-shaped" channel between the end point 41 of the curved portion 40 of the one frame and the end of 44 is not a channel at all. A channel is something that is U-shaped with two side walls as defined in *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*, page 226, a copy of which is attached. Also attached is a copy from a publication on the physical appearance of shapes which are described in words. From this again you will see that the physical shape of channel shaped is U-shaped.

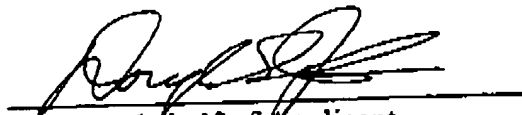
Applicant's two frames when brought together define a channel therebetween which RETAINS an article. As set out on page 1006 of *Webster's Ninth New Collegian Dictionary*, retain means "2: to hold secure". When applicant's two

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frames are brought together to form a CHANNEL, they engage the article on opposite sides to hold it securely in place. When Herbst's two frame members 20 and 21 are brought together, they only form an abutment against which the window 15 simply abuts but is not held at all, let alone held securely. Herbst requires his frame 21 to be slotted to grip four separate holding strips (26, 26, 28 and 29) plugged into the frame slots in order to retain his window. (See Herbst Column 3, lines 6 and 7.)

In light of the above, it is respectfully submitted that Herbst clearly does not anticipate Claims 1 to 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12 to 14 and 17 to 19 and that their final rejection should be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



Agent on behalf of Applicant
Douglas S. Johnson
Registration No. 15,945
416-368-8313

DSJ/af

Enclosure: Definitions & Excerpt



**WEBSTER'S
Ninth New
Collegiate
Dictionary**

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re-tain \ri-'tān\ *vt* [ME *reteinen*, *retainen*, fr. MF *retenir*, fr. L *retinēre* to hold back, keep, restrain, fr. *re-* + *tenēre* to hold — more at **THIN**] (15c) 1 *a*: to keep in possession or use *b*: to keep in one's pay or service; *specif*: to employ by paying a retainer *c*: to keep in mind or memory: **REMEMBER** 2: to hold secure or intact (lead ~s heat) *syn* see **KEEP**

retained object *n* (ca. 1904): an object in a passive construction (<me in a book was given me and book in I was given a book are retained objects>)

re-tain-er \ri-'tā-nər\ *n* (1540) 1: one that retains 2 *a*: a person attached or owing service to a household; *esp*: **SERVANT** *b*: **EMPLOYEE** 3: any of various devices used for holding something

retainer *n* [ME *reteiner* act of withholding, fr. *reteinen* + AF *-er* (as in *weyver* waiver)] (1778) 1: the act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer, counselor, or adviser 2: a fee paid to a lawyer or professional adviser for advice or services or for a claim on his services in case of need

re-take \('rē-'tāk\ *vt* -took \-'tūk\; -tak-en \-'tā-kən\; -tak-ing (15c) 1: to take or receive again 2: **RECAPTURE** 3: to photograph again

re-take \rē-'tāk\ *n* (1916): a second photographing or recording; *also*: an instance of this

re-tal-i-ate \ri-'tal-ē-'āt\ *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing [LL *retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, fr. L *re-* + *talio* legal retaliation] *vt* (1611): to repay (as an injury) in kind ~ *vi*: to return like for like; *esp*: to get revenge *syn* see **RECIPROCATATE** — **re-tal-i-a-tion** \ri-'tal-ē-'ā-shən, rē-\ *n* — **re-tal-i-a-tive** \ri-'tal-ē-'āt-iv\ *adj* — **re-tal-i-a-to-ry** \-'tal-yə-'tōr-ē, -'tal-ē-'ə-, -'tōr-\ *adj*

re-tard \ri-'tārd\ *vb* [ME *retarden*, fr. MF or L; MF *retarder*, fr. L *re-tardare*, fr. *re-* + *tardus* slow] *vt* (15c) 1: to slow up *esp*. by preventing or hindering advance or accomplishment: **IMPEDE** 2: to delay academic progress by failure to promote ~ *vi*: to undergo retardation *syn* see **DELAY** — **re-tard-er** *n*

re-tard *n* (1788) 1 \ri-'tārd\ : a holding back or slowing down: **RETARDATION** 2 \rē-'tārd\ : **RETARDATE**

re-tar-dant \ri-'tārd-'nt\ *adj*. (1642): serving or tending to retard (flame-retardant fabrics) — **retardant** *n*

re-tar-date \-'tārd-'āt, -ət\ *n* (ca. 1915): a mentally retarded person

re-tar-da-tion \rē-'tārd-'dā-shən, ri-\ *n* (15c) 1: an act or instance of retarding 2: the extent to which something is retarded 3: a musical suspension; *specif*: one that resolves upward 4 *a*: an abnormal slowness of thought or action; *also*: less than normal intellectual com-

How to Say What Stuff Looks Like

A Compendium of Descriptive Terminology

by Thomas Rieder, B.A.Sc., P. Eng.

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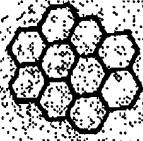
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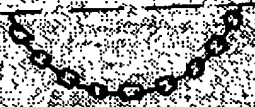
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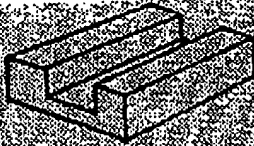
Cell-like: Chambered, lattice-like, reticular, reticulate, cancellate, concamerate, conmergated. See "chambered".



Chain-like: Catenulate, concatenation (chain-like series of events or elements). See also "catenary" in Chapter 2.



Chambered: See "cell-like" this page. The illustration at left is only one of many "chambered" configurations.



Channel-shaped: Channeled, grooved, canaliculate, groove, furrow.



Checked: Tesselate, tessellated (resembling a mosaic), plaid.

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note
the
U-shape